

# FADIAN'S

Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

ROBERT C. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"CULTIVATE WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PREFERENCE." — Washington.

Advertisement \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks;  
25 cents per square for each continuance.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1855.

NO. 18.

## A Judge's Mustard Bath.

Three days ago a young friend as recently been spending some time with us, related to us an anecdote, which how thoroughly scared the people of Georgia were during the prevalence of the yellow fever in Savannah. Evidently that Judge B——— of the Court of that State, was in the upper part of the terrible disease—suddenly, late one afternoon, he was with head-ache, pain in his back, &c. Having heard that these he saturation Yellow Jack extended victims on approaching them, the in great consternation applied to a who was poised for advice. A restored Dick was urgently advised, "Get up, the doctor was in the bath in the irritating fluid. Probe him better, and rubbing a cake of in the vessel of water, he began to apply upon his person. After quite a time in this way, he looked on his body and limbs, and "severed" was turning black! Oh, horrors! friend was hardly sent for, examined that the symptom was intense, expressive of yellow fever.

"Why?" said Dick, "she was so fat that he couldn't stand up. He replies," Dick continued, "on the top of a big hill, and hasn't been off for two years, to my certain knowledge;" and Dick looked as wise and grave as an owl.

It wouldn't do; the company voted the world thing a lie, and intimated to Dick that he wasn't talking to "green'uns," but to men who were supposed to know something about grizzly bears.

"How much did he weigh?" asked Tom.

"Why, I suppose," quoth Dick, "as if

weighing the animal in his mind's eye, "I suppose that critter must weigh about

five—five and a half—six tons—somewhere

about that."

"Well, but," said Tom, "if the critter

can't stand, how the d——l does he get to

his feet?"

You see the bear rolls over and over

under the oak trees, and feeds on acorns,

which are very plenty in their parts, and

are about the size of your fist?"

Tom asked various other questions respecting the habits of this singular animal, but Dick had the mark every time, and gave satisfactory replies to each interrogatory. At length he said, "Dick, what does the bear do when he gets thirsty?"—there isn't no lake top of the hill, is there?"

"Like? No?" answered Dick; "but that's

a guilty at the bottom of the hill, always

full of water, and the 'bar,' when he gets

thirsty, rolls over and over down the side

of the hill until he gets to the water, and

then he satisfies nature; I've seen him go

a hundred times."

Tom's last question, it was thought by

the crowd, was a "stunner," but Dick ex-

plained himself from the difficulty with a marvelous dexterity.

"Perhaps," suggested Dick, "that's some

other game, Tom, you play better."

"No," was Tom's answer; "I've got a

pretty strong hand yet. I'll ask you one more question, you've got the 'bar' down the hill; now, Dick, do you pretend to say, that old fatty rolls himself back to the top again?"

"And why not?—nothing easier," was

the cool rejoinder; you know a 'bar's' a

mighty fat animal, and this old fellow was

particular sharp on all matters per—"

"Hold on!" interrupted Tom; "I'll go

the all round that you're going to

make the animal roll back again; if so, per-

mit me to draw out now, for the idea of

that old fatty rolling up steep hill is certainly

"Ridiculous!" put in Dick. "But as I

was going to say, this 'bar' knew all about

the difficulties of this kind of locomotion.

He used to avoid the steep ascent that he

would have in rolling directly

up, by rolling some fifteen things round the

hill, before reaching the top! I've seen

him do it fifty times. You see that makes

the ascent quite gradual, and the feat not

at all surprising."

Tom made no reply, but quietly passed

his hat across the table to Dick, at the

same time intimating by an unimpeachable

expression of countenance, that the man who

could roll a bear down a hill, and to save

his reputation, if he had up again in the

same place, would never credit to the

world that he was a "bear" in fact, but

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name, and that he

had been a "bear" in name



# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Sale of the Main Line.

The bill now before the House for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works is considerably different from the one past last session, and is intended by the favorableness of its terms, to invite bids from parties not able to command much capital. It authorizes the Governor to put up the Main Line at public sale in Philadelphia, within ninety days from the passage of the act, and to sell it for any sum not less than \$7,000,000. If sold for less than \$7,500,000, twenty per cent, is to be paid within ninety days, and the balance in ten equal annual instalments. If, over \$8,000,000, and less than \$8,500,000, the first payment shall not be required for ten years, and the whole shall then be paid in ten annual instalments.

Interest to run at the rate of five per cent, on the whole of either sum from the day of purchase, payable semi-annually in State bonds at par, or cash.

Any railroad, canal, or other company now incorporated, may become the purchaser, and the works, until paid for, shall be free from taxation. The Pennsylvania road, if it becomes the purchaser, is to be released from the tonnage tax, and any company purchasing it is authorized to construct a new road from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, or from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

The proceeds of the sale, both principal and interest, are to be added to the sinking fund for the payment of the State debt.

These terms are so favorable that we can hardly doubt the probability of their acceptance, should the opportunity be authorized by the passage of the bill.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

**Elgin on Pierce.**

Canada, and other British Provinces on our border, tried a long while to obtain the admission of their products into this country duty free, under the guise of the taking term of reciprocity." The leading political men of each Province were sent to Washington over and over again to accomplish this result. The British Home Government urged its minister (Mr. Crampton) to aid in the work, and he did his best for years, but the scheme could never be fully completed.

At length Lord Elgin, the former Governor of Canada, was dispatched from England with special powers to urge the negotiation to a close. He came hither, went to Washington, and took up his abode. The distinguished Envoy pulled the wool over the eyes of our democratic Administration, and soon got them to consent to his scheme of reciprocity, by the help of some men who should have known better, and it passed into a treaty. Soon after his Lordship went home, and it was not long before he was called upon (at a public meeting held in his part of the country) to reply to a sentiment complimenting his diplomatic achievements in the United States.

In his reply, Lord Elgin gave the following first notice of the Administration to which he had been accredited, and which he had so effectually bamboozled by his treaty:

"Why there never was a President who was elected with a greater appearance of the popular support than the present President of the United States, and I venture to say, that there never was an Administration which seems to be more utterly disgraced among all parties than the present Administration in the United States; but, you will observe that, under the American system, they are saddled with that gentleman for four years, and I defy them to get rid of him, or his Ministers, if he chooses to keep them."

If Lord Palmerston's new Government has any unsettled affairs to adjust with this Administration, we presume Lord Elgin will be dispatched to arrange them. We feel sure Messrs. Pierce & Co. will be delighted to see him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**The Late Indian Massacre on the Arkansas.**—The terrible massacre by the Indians at the Pueblo of the Arkansas, in New Mexico, has already been briefly mentioned. It occurred on just Christmas day, and the murderers were Utah and Apache Indians, about 100 in number. The Santa Fe Gazette says:

They went up to Pueblo and confessed much friendship for the inhabitants, and asked them to make atole for them which they did. The people, suspecting no harm, received the Indians kindly, and mingled freely with them, when the latter without the least warning, surrounded and massacred them. Fourteen men were killed and two wounded, who were left for dead, and three women and two children were made captives. One man fortunately escaped by hiding in the bushes near the village. The Indians then rode away, taking all the stock, some two hundred head. All the women of the village, except the three spared, were at the St. Charles, attending a Christmas party the night before, and had not yet returned, and in this manner, probably saved their lives. The same Indians returned the next day and killed one man and wounded another, opposite the mouth of the St. Charles, and within half a mile of the Fort; and that night they ran off near one hundred head of animals belonging to the Fort. Mr. Atwood was at St. Charles, on his way from Salt Lake City to Texas, when the massacre took place, and half an hour afterwards was at Tucson.

He describes the scene as heart-rending to the extreme. The victims were lying as they fell, stripped, and the warm blood was still running from their wounds. The two wounded men were met on the road, crawling towards the Fort; one died on the way, but the other reached there, and was alive when Mr. Atwood left.

**Damages for Causing Drunkenness.**—In Nobleboro, Me., Mrs. Julia Freyberger brought suit against Marvin Manning for damages caused by liquor sold by the defendant to the plaintiff's husband, John Freyberger. She charged that the defendant's liquor had made her husband a drunkard, had caused him to lose his time, and waste his money, and claimed one thousand dollars damages. The jury gave her a verdict for \$500.

**Editor and the Clergy.**—The Boston Recorder, one of the oldest religious papers in the United States, is taking strong ground against clergymen leaving their pulpits to enter law offices or practice.

From California.

**Chinese Secret Societies.**—Eleven Chinese had been arrested at San Francisco, charged with extorting money from their countrymen. Mr. O'Farrell, the interpreter, testified that there were about eight hundred members in that city, that their avowed object was to assist in the overthrow of the Man-Chou dynasty, or present Chinese government; that each member had taken a bloody oath to carry out the designs, even at the cost of their lives; and for its support were levying contributions upon the weak and ignorant, enforcing their demands with threats of instant death in case of non-compliance. Mr. C. remarked that the numerous numbers of Chinamen may yet in ten years following, if over 68,000,000, then fifteen years credit shall be allowed for the annual revenue of the Hung Shun-Teung Company, derived by forced contributions in California, amounts to upwards of \$150,000. There are between three and four thousand members of the order in California.

**Georgetown Rail Road.**

The Chinese are departing from California. Some two thousand left in the course of a few weeks. Three or four gamblers of the race carried off over \$60,000, and the common herd average \$100 or \$200 each.

**Indian Massacre on the Klamath.**—The

papers contain full particulars of the Indian massacre on the Klamath. It appears that

a portion of the whites had traded off some

of the others' property; and afterwards de-

voted to recover possession of them.

A part of the Indians at once gave up their arms, and those who did not comply with the demand were ordered to do so before the expiration of four days, or else their camps would be set on fire. The specified time having transpired, and as there were from forty to fifty of the Indians who would not give up their arms, the whites proceeded to carry their threat into execution, when they were attacked by the Indians, who killed five and wounded two of their opponents.

**Killed.**—Chas. K. Proctor, of Proctorsville, Vt.; Chandler H. Dunham, of Plymouth, Mass.; Wm. Wheeler, Wadsworth county, Wis.; Thomas O'Neil, of New Orleans; John Smith, of St. Domingo.

**Wounded.**—William Lamb, of Oregon, and Mr. Johnson, of Mississippi, were mor-

ally wounded.

**Lynch Law.**—Lynch law has been prevail-

ing to an extent hitherto unknown in the State. As many as twenty men had

been hung by the mob since the first of January. We learn from an extract of the Shasta Courier that a man named Williams, who was sent to the State prison from that county, several years ago, and whose term of imprisonment had recently expired, was lynched at Red Bluffs, on the 30th of January. He was tried by a jury of twelve men, who deemed the evidence of his guilt indisputable, and the heinousness of his crime worthy of death, and accordingly sentenced him to be hung. A portion of the citizens of Red Bluffs then hung him to a limb of a tree until life was extinct.

**Elopement and Marriage.**

A farmer, a widower, who resides in the county of Armagh, Ireland, thinking that the only balm for his grief at the loss of his wife, would be to sacrifice her place with another, brought him of a fact cousin, a lady in her teens, residing in the county of Down, who, according to report, was to have a round sum of cash in her own right, bequeathed her by a deceased relative. Full

of this idea, the gay widower recently paid a visit to the father of the fair one, by whom, as a relative, he was hospitably received, not at all suspecting that the object of his visit was to become still more nearly allied to him. As he was a relative, no danger was apprehended from allowing him to spend an occasional hour with the young woman on whom he had placed his affection.

The opportunity the worder turned to go favorable account that after a few days he succeeded in getting her to elope with him, by having secured a post car for the purpose. The intended bridegroom, regardless of the caution against selecting the fox as a sentinel, brought his intended to the house of a friend, a blacksmith who resides not a dozen miles from Coughlin. This man also was a widower, having no incumbered but one boy, of about a year old. Between him and the young woman a sudden attachment sprang up, and the son of Vulcan, probably on this account became enamored of the good natured

young girl, and being more youthful and sprightly by far than the man she had eloped with, at the expiration of the ten days, the time necessary to fix their residence and to get the marriage license, when they proceeded to Cookstown for that purpose, she preferred sitting on the side of the car with the blacksmith, who managed his point so well that he contrived to leave the first post office sitting in the inn, where they stopped, and, accompanied by the frail fair one, procured the license in his own name, leaving the county Armaghman to proceed home alone, a sojourner, if not a wiser man, than when he left. Ultimately, the father of the young woman, accompanied by his friend, arrived in Coughlin in pursuit of her and finding how matters stood, he gave his consent, and had the blacksmith and the girl married. The romantic affair, says the London papers of the 19th of January, came off about ten days since.

**Encouraging.**—As an evidence of what

girls can do, if they have a mind, a Cincinnati press states that three years ago a poor orphan girl applied and was admitted to a type for that paper. She worked ten years,

during which time she earned, beside her

board, about two hundred dollars, and

earning herself of the facilities which the printing office afforded, acquired a good education. She is now an associate editor

of a popular paper, and is engaged in the

cause of the smartest lawyers in Ohio. Such a

girl is bound to shine, and eclipse tens of

thousands who are educated in the lap of

luxury, and taught all the "accomplish-

ments" of a boarding school. Such a

girl will be a jewel to her husband, an ornament to society, and an honor to her sex, and to her country.

**Frank.**—Omaha city, the present capital of the newly organized territory of Nebraska, is described as containing from sixty to eighty houses, located on a rising ground on the bank of the Missouri river. The government house occupied by the Governor and Council, is a two-story brick, with the principal hall in the center-staircase, with a wing, the rest of the houses being single and two-story.

**The Masonic Hall at Altoona, Pa.**

was destroyed by fire on Monday last—loss

\$1,000,000, or more.

**The Indiana Legislature adjourned**

on Wednesday evening, without voting

a single item of legislation.

Senatorial Election.

**HARRISBURG.**—A series of resolutions have been offered to the Senate to adjourn the adjournment of the convention of the two Houses till October, and fixing the adjournment to the 20th inst. They were referred to the judiciary committee.

**A Slander Exposed by Gen. Scott.**

Hon. William S. Darnell, the Anti-Slavery Kuow-Nothing member of Congress from Massachusetts, lately asserted in a recent lecture that the Catholic vote was forced to Gen. Scott at the 1st Presidential

Senate, but it stuck fast in the House.

5th. The granting of alternate sections

of public lands in aid of railroad companies, recommended by the Secretary of the Interior. Not a single railroad bill passed during the session.

6th. The building of seven additional steam sloops of war, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

7th. The erection of buildings for Post-

offices and U. S. Courts in New York, Philadelphian, Baltimore and Boston.

8th. Expenses.

9th. Bills discounted.

Specie, silver and gold.

Notes and checks of other banks.

Judgments.

Rail estate.

Stocks and County.

Bonds and mortgages.

Do.

10th. Contingent fund.

11th. Nov. 6, 1854.

\$123,873.00

389,025.00

1,249.00

5,077.00

33,665.30

1,453.88

12,110.88

3,075.53

5,244.34

5,244.34

5,244.34

Dividends declared.

Do.

Nov. 7, 1854.

\$3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19

3,716.19</



# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## Sale of the Main Line.

The bill now before the House for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works is considerably different from the one past last session, and is intended by the favorableness of its terms, to invite bids from parties not able to command much capital.—It authorizes the Governor to put up the Main Line at public sale in Philadelphia, within ninety days from the passage of the act, and to sell it for any sum not less than \$7,000,000. If sold for less than 7,500,000, twenty per cent, is to be paid within ninety days, and the balance in ten equal annual installments. If over \$8,000,000 and less than \$8,500,000, the first payment shall not be required for ten years, and the rest in ten years following. If over \$8,500,000 and less than \$9,000,000, then fifteen years credit shall be allowed for the first payment, and twenty-five years for the whole. If sold for \$9,000,000, or over, then no payment of principal shall be required for twenty years, and the whole shall then be paid in a few annual instalments. Interest to run at the rate of five per cent, on the whole of either sum from the day of purchase, payable annually in State bonds at par, or ca-h.

Any railroad, canal or other company now incorporated, may become the purchaser, and the works, until paid for, shall be free from taxation. The Pennsylvania road, if it becomes the purchaser, is to be released from the tonnage tax, and any company purchasing it is authorized to construct a new road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, or from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

The proceeds of the sale, both principal and interest, are to be added to the sinking fund for the payment of the State debt. These terms are so favorable that we can hardly doubt the probability of their acceptance, should the opportunity be authorized by the passage of the bill.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

## Elgin on Pierce.

Canada, and other British Provinces on our border, tried a long while to obtain the admission of their products into this country duty free, under the guise of the taking term of "reciprocity." The leading political men of each Province were sent to Washington over and over again to accomplish this result. The British Home Government urged its minister (Mr. Crampton) to aid in the work, and he did his best for years, but the scheme could never be fully completed. At length Lord Elgin, the former Governor of Canada, was dispatched from England with special powers to urge the negotiations to a close. He came hither, went to Washington, and took up his abode. The distinguished Envoy pulled the wool over the eyes of our democratic Administration, and soon got them to consent to his scheme of reciprocity, by the help of some men who should have known better, and it passed into a treaty. Soon after his Lordship went home, and it was not long before he was called upon (at a public meeting held in his part of the country) to reply to a sentiment complimenting his diplomatic achievements in the United States. In his reply, Lord Elgin gave the following first-rate notice of the Administration to which he had been accredited, and which he had so effectually bamboozled by his treaty:

"Why there never was a President who was elected with a greater appearance of the popular support than the present President of the United States; and I venture to say, that there never was an Administration which seems to be more utterly discredited among all parties than is the present Administration in the United States; but, you will observe that, under the American system, they are saddled with that gentleman for four years, and I defy them to get rid of him, or his Ministers, if he chooses to keep them."

If Lord Palmerston's new Government has any unsettled affairs to adjust with this Administration, we presume Lord Elgin will be dispatched to arrange them. We wish to see Messrs. Pierce & Co. will be delighted to see him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**The Late Indian Massacre on the Arkansas.**—The terrible massacre by the Indians at the Pueblo of the Arkansas, in New Mexico, has already been briefly mentioned. It occurred on last Christmas day, and the murderers were Utah and Apache Indians, about 100 in number. The Santa Fe Gazette says:

They went up to Pueblo and confessed much friendship for the inhabitants, and asked them to make atole for them which they did. The people, suspecting no harm, received the Indians kindly, and mingled freely with them; when the latter, without the least warning, surrounded and massacred them. Fourteen men were killed and two wounded, who were left for dead, and three women and two children were made captives. One man fortunately escaped by hiding in the bushes near the village. The Indians then rode away, taking all the stock, some two hundred head. All the women of the village, except the three captured, were at the St. Charles, attending a Christmas party the night before, and had not yet returned, and in this manner probably saved their lives. The same Indians returned the next day and killed one man and wounded another, opposite the mouth of the St. Charles, and within half a mile of the Fort; and that night they ran off near one hundred head of animals belonging to the Fort. Mr. Atwood was at St. Charles, on his way from Salt Lake City to Tooe, when the massacre took place, and half an hour afterwards was at Pueblo.—He describes the scene as heart-rending in the extreme. The victims were lying as they fell, stripped, and the warm blood was still running from their wounds. The two wounded men he met on the road, crawling towards the Fort; one died on the way, but the other reached there, and was alive when Mr. Atwood left.

**Damages for Causing Drunkenness.**—In Noblesville, Ind., Mrs. Julia Freyberger brought suit against Martin Neumayr for damages caused by liquor sold by the defendant to the plaintiff's husband, John Freyberger. She charged that the defendant's liquor had made her husband a drunkard, had caused him to lose his time, and waste his money, and claimed one thousand dollars damage. The jury gave her a verdict for \$500.

**Politics and the Clergy.**—The Boston Recorder, one of the oldest religious papers in the United States, is taking strong ground against clergymen leaving their pulpits to become legislators or politicians.

## From California.

**Chinese Secret Societies.**—Eleven Chinese men had been arrested at San Francisco, charged with extorting money from their countrymen. Mr. Carvalho, the interpreter, testified that there were about eight hundred members in that city; that their avowed object was to assist in the overthrow of the Man-Chow dynasty, or present Chinese government; that each member had taken a bloody oath to carry out the design, even at the cost of their lives; and for its supporters were levying contributions upon the weak and ignorant, enforcing their demands with threats of instant death in case of non-compliance. Mr. C. remarked that the numerous murders of Chinamen may, with justice, be charged to one or the other of the secret societies. It is estimated that the annual revenue of the Hung Shun-Tung Company, derived by forced contributions in California, amounts to upwards of \$150,000. There are between three and four thousand members of the order in California.

The Chinese are departing from California. Some two thousand left in the course of a few weeks. Three or four gamblers of the race carried off over \$60,000, and the common herd average \$100 or \$200 each.

**Indian Massacre on the Klamath.**—The papers contain full particulars of the Indian massacre on the Klamath. It appears that a portion of the whites had traded off some fire-arms among the Indians, to which some of the others opposed, and afterwards endeavored to recover possession of them.—

A part of the Indians at once gave up their arms, and those who did not comply with the demand were ordered to do so before the expiration of four days, or else their camp would be set on fire. The specified time having transpired, and as there were from forty to fifty of the Indians who would not give up their arms, the whites proceeded to carry their threat into execution, when they were attacked by the Indians, who killed five and wounded two of their opponents.

**Killed.**—Chas. K. Proctor, of Proctorville, Vt.; Chandler H. Dunham, of Plymouth, Mass.; Wm. Wheeler, Wadsworth County, Wis.; Thomas O'Neil, of New Orleans; John Smith, of St. Domingo.

**Wounded.**—William Lamb, of Oregon, and Mr. Johnson, of Mississippi, were mortally wounded.

**Lynch Law.**—Lynch law has been prevalent to an extent hitherto unknown in the State. As many as twenty men had been hung by the mob since the first of January. We learn from an extra of the Shasta Courier that a man named Williams, who was sent to the State prison from that county, several years ago, and whose term of imprisonment had recently expired, was lynched at Red Bluffs, on the 30th of January. He was tried by a jury of twelve men, who deemed the evidence of his guilt indisputable, and the heinousness of his crime worthy of death, and accordingly sentenced him to be hung. A portion of the citizens of Red Bluffs then hung him to a limb of a tree until life was extinct.

## Elopement and Marriage.

A farmer, a widower, who resides in the county of Armagh, Ireland, thinking that the only bairn for his grief at the loss of his wife would be to supply her place with another, brought his bairn of a fair cousin, a lady in her teens, residing in the county of Down, who, according to report, was to have a round sum of cash in her own right, bequeathed her by a deceased relative. Full of this idea, the gay widower recently paid a visit to the father of the fair one, by whom, as a relative, he was hospitably received, not at all suspecting that the object of his visit was to become still more nearly allied to him. As he was a relative, no danger was apprehended from allowing him to spend an occasional hour with the young woman on whom he had placed his affections. This opportunity the worder turned to so favorable an account that after a few days he succeeded in getting her to elope with him, he having secured a post car for the purpose. The intended bridegroom, regardless of the caution against selecting the fox as a sentinel, brought his intended to the house of a friend, a blacksmith who resides not a dozen miles from Coagh. This man also was a widower, having no incumbrance but one boy, of about a year old. Between him and the young woman a sudden attachment sprang up, and the son of Vulcan, probably on this account, became enamored of the good natured young girl, and being more youthful and sprightly by far than the man she had eloped with, at the expiration of the ten days, the time necessary to fix their residence and to get the marriage license, when they proceeded to Cookstown for that purpose, she preferred sitting on the side of the car with the blacksmith, who managed his points so well that he contrived to leave the first worder sitting in the inn, where they stopped, and accompanied by the frail boy, one, procured the license in his own name, leaving the county Armaghman to proceed home alone, a soldier, if not a wiser man, than when he left. Ultimately, the father of the young woman, accompanied by a friend, arrived in Coagh in pursuit of her and finding how matters stood, he gave his consent, and had the blacksmith and the girl married. The romantic affair, says the London papers of the 19th of January, came off about ten days since.

**Encouraging.**—As an evidence of what girls can do, if they have a mind, a Cincinnati press states that three years ago a poor orphan girl applied and was admitted to a type for that paper. She worked two years, during which time she earned, before her board, about two hundred dollars, and availing herself of the facilities which the printing office afforded, acquired a good education. She is now an associate editor of a popular paper, and is engaged in one of the smartest lawyers in Ohio. Such a girl is bound to shine, and eclipses tens of thousands who are educated in the lap of luxury, and taught all the "accomplishments" of a boarding school. Such a wife will be a jewel to her husband, an ornament to society, and an honor to her sex and to her country.

**Omaha City.**—The present capital of the newly organized territory of Nebraska, is described as containing from sixty to eighty houses, located on a rising ground on the banks of the Missouri river. The government house occupied by the Governor and Council, is a two-story brick, with a wing, the rest of the houses being all flats and sizes.

**Politics and the Clergy.**—The Boston Recorder, one of the oldest religious papers in the United States, is taking strong ground against clergymen leaving their pulpits to become legislators or politicians.



## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

### GETTYSBURG:

Monday, March 12, 1855.

**Those** of our patrons who change their place of residence on the 1st of April, will please advise us thereof, so that our paper may reach them regularly thereafter.

**On Friday next** the Township elections take place throughout the State, and we suppose will excite considerable interest, from the number of offices to be filled.

## Gettysburg Rail Road.

A meeting of the Stockholders was held on Tuesday last, and we learn from their published proceedings, that a resolution was adopted, recommending it to the Board of Managers to "accept the propositions of Mr. O'Reilly, so soon as the sum of \$120,000 shall have been subscribed." We cannot give the exact proposition of Mr. O'R., but we presume it must have been a satisfactory one, to justify the passage of the resolution.

**We observe**, with regret, the death of JOHN H. BROWN, Esq., Principal of the Zone street Boys' Grammar School, in Philadelphia, which took place last week in that City. Mr. B. was, some years since, Principal of the Female Seminary in this place, and was highly esteemed as a Teacher and a citizen. During a great part of his residence among us, he was Superintendent of the Sabbath School of the Presbyterian Church, and left us much regretted.

**The Board of Directors of the Public Schools of the Ninth Section, Philadelphia,** closed their schools for several days, and attended his funeral in a body.

**Killed.**—Chas. K. Proctor, of Proctorville, Vt.; Chandler H. Dunham, of Plymouth, Mass.; Wm. Wheeler, Wadsworth County, Wis.; Thomas O'Neil, of New Orleans; John Smith, of St. Domingo.

**Wounded.**—William Lamb, of Oregon, and Mr. Johnson, of Mississippi, were mortally wounded.

## Lynch Law.

Lynch law has been prevalent to an extent hitherto unknown in the State. As many as twenty men had been hung by the mob since the first of January. We learn from an extra of the Shasta Courier that a man named Williams, who was sent to the State prison from that county, several years ago, and whose term of imprisonment had recently expired, was lynched at Red Bluffs, on the 30th of January. He was tried by a jury of twelve men, who deemed the evidence of his guilt indisputable, and the heinousness of his crime worthy of death, and accordingly sentenced him to be hung. A portion of the citizens of Red Bluffs then hung him to a limb of a tree until life was extinct.

## Elopement and Marriage.

A farmer, a widower, who resides in the county of Armagh, Ireland, thinking that the only bairn for his grief at the loss of his wife would be to supply her place with another, brought his bairn of a fair cousin, a lady in her teens, residing in the county of Down, who, according to report, was to have a round sum of cash in her own right, bequeathed her by a deceased relative. Full of this idea, the gay widower recently paid a visit to the father of the fair one, by whom, as a relative, he was hospitably received, not at all suspecting that the object of his visit was to become still more nearly allied to him. As he was a relative, no danger was apprehended from allowing him to spend an occasional hour with the young woman on whom he had placed his affections.

This opportunity the worder turned to so favorable an account that after a few days he succeeded in getting her to elope with him, he having secured a post car for the purpose. The intended bridegroom, regardless of the caution against selecting the fox as a sentinel, brought his intended to the house of a friend, a blacksmith who resides not a dozen miles from Coagh.

This man also was a widower, having no incumbrance but one boy, of about a year old. Between him and the young woman a sudden attachment sprang up, and the son of Vulcan, probably on this account, became enamored of the good natured young girl, and being more youthful and sprightly by far than the man she had eloped with, at the expiration of the ten days, the time necessary to fix their residence and to get the marriage license, when they proceeded to Cookstown for that purpose, she preferred sitting on the side of the car with the blacksmith, who managed his points so well that he contrived to leave the first worder sitting in the inn, where they stopped, and accompanied by the frail boy, one, procured the license in his own name, leaving the county Armaghman to proceed home alone, a soldier, if not a wiser man, than when he left. Ultimately, the father of the young woman, accompanied by a friend, arrived in Coagh in pursuit of her and finding how matters stood, he gave his consent, and had the blacksmith and the girl married. The romantic affair, says the London papers of the 19th of January, came off about ten days since.

**The Municipal elections are now being held throughout numerous parts of the country.** In a large number of instances the Know-Nothings appear to succeed in electing their candidates; and in others have been beaten by a fusion of the old line parties. The K. N.'s carried most of the towns in Maine and Massachusetts; also Rochester and Auburn, N. Y., Alexandria, Frederick, &c. They were beaten in Milwaukee, Chicago, Syracuse, Utica, Oswego and Troy, N. Y., in Newport, Ky., and in Detroit, &c.

**Attack upon the Know-Nothings in the Indiana Legislature.**—Senator Slater has introduced a bill into the Indiana Legislature to break up the Know Nothing lodges.

**Hiram Powers.**—Among the appropriations inserted in the civil and diplomatic bill by the Senate, and agreed to by the House of Representatives, before the adjournment, was one of \$25,000, to enable the President to give a commission to our distinguished countryman, Hiram Powers, for the execution of some sculpure work of statuary for the Capitol.

**Fugitive Slave Treatment.**—Quite an excitement occurred at the City Hall, in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday. It appears a gentleman named Slaymaker, and his aunt, from Lancaster, Pa., arrived there, en route for Illinois, having with them a colored female. The colored waiters of the hotel, supposing her to be a slave, seized Mr. S. while sitting at the breakfast table, and held him until the woman had been taken off to the house of a colored barber. Fortunately she established, to the satisfaction of her abductors, that she was free, and was permitted to rejoin her friends and leave for Illinois.

**Encouraging.**—As an evidence of what girls can do, if they have a mind, a Cincinnati press states that three years ago a poor orphan girl applied and was admitted to a type for that paper. She worked two years, during which time she earned, before her board, about two hundred dollars, and availing herself of the facilities which the printing office afforded, acquired a good education.

**Joseph R. Chapman.**—of the second district, will doubtless be missed more than any other of the retiring Congressmen from our delegation. He has served three consecutive sessions, and with what ability and credit to himself and his constituents is well known to all. His career embraces all the great sectional struggles through which the country has recently passed, and while ever true to the North and to Freedom, his course was eminently conciliatory, national and just; and we doubt not that thousands of his once confiding friends, who, by the new order of political affairs, were compelled to sacrifice him, paused long before they laid him low. He has served the whig party for a quarter of a century in prosperity and adversity with peculiar fidelity, and we must regard it as an unfortunate era in our political history,

when the exercise of his guaranteed religious liberty made him a stranger in the house of his friends. Such men are always spared from our national councils at the cost of country. His successor is Jon R. Tyson, a Whig of decided ability.—Frank Rees.

**The Masonic Hall at Alabama, Pa.** was destroyed by fire on Monday last—loss \$1,000, no insurance.

**The Indiana Legislature adjourned on Wednesday sine die, without closing** power, to give the rest of the houses to the United States, to obtain resources to maintain himself.

## Senatorial Election.

**HARRISBURG, March 8.**—A series of resolutions have been offered to the Senate to avoid the adjournment of the convention of the two Houses till October, and fixing the adjournment to the 20th inst. They were referred to the judiciary committee.

## A Slander Exposed by Gen. Scott.

Hon. William S. Darnell, the Anti-Slavery Know-Nothing member of Congress from Massachusetts, lately asserted in a recent lecture that the Catholic vote was forced to Gen. Scott at the late Presidential election, provided he would place a Catholic in his Cabinet, and that he hesitated to reply, when the proposition was made to General Pierce and accepted. Several gentlemen who heard Mr. Darnell make this assertion, immediately addressed a letter to Gen. Scott, asking if it was true or false.—Gen. Scott, in his reply, says :

"I hasten to say that the statement or statements I have quoted from your letter, as above, are, in respect to myself, absolutely false, and I have no doubt they are equally so in respect to my political friends and opponents in the canvass alluded to."

**A new paper called "The American,"** has just been commenced at Carlisle. It is devoted to the new party commonly called K. N.'s.

**The Hon. J. N. McLANAHAN,** of Chambersburg, intends sailing for Europe next month, in the capacity of Commissioner to the Great Industrial Exhibition to be held at Paris next summer. He was designated, with others, as such, by Gov. Bigler, just previous to the latter leaving office.

**Our Minister to France.**—Judge Mason, the American Minister to Paris, is said to have almost entirely recovered his health.

**During his illness, the Emperor and all the Imperial family manifested much interest in his welfare, and at the last diplomatic gathering at the Tuilleries the family of Mr. Mason were present, and were warmly congratulated on the Minister's recovery.**

**The Hon. J. N. McLANAHAN,** of Chambersburg, intends sailing for Europe next month, in the capacity of Commissioner to the Great Industrial Exhibition to be held at Paris next summer. He was designated, with others, as such, by Gov. Bigler, just previous to the latter leaving office.

**Our Minister to France.**—Judge Mason,

the American Minister to Paris, is said to have almost entirely recovered his health.

**During his illness, the Emperor and all the Imperial family manifested much interest in his welfare, and at the last diplomatic gathering at the Tuilleries the family of Mr. Mason were present, and were warmly congratulated on the Minister's recovery.**

**The Hon. J. N. McLANAHAN,** of Chambersburg, intends sailing for Europe next month, in the capacity of Commissioner to the Great Industrial Exhibition to be held at Paris next summer. He was designated, with others, as such, by Gov. Bigler, just previous to the latter leaving office.

**Our Minister to France.**—Judge Mason,

